## FEAR OF AN ATTACK BY HOSTILE SIOUX.

People at Pine Ridge Agency in Danger of Being Massacred by Revengeful Red Raiders.

AGENT ROYER IN DEADLY PERIL

He and Chief American Horse Said To Be Marked Specially as Victims for Assassins' Knives.

GENERAL MILES NEARLY READY TO MOVE.

A Bloody and Decisive Battle Will in All Probability Be Fought Within a Very Short Time.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS MOVED AWAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 5, 1891 .- Within a comparatively few hours now, unless the unexpected happens and the hostile Sioux unconditionally surrender, the greatest battle in our Indian

history will have been fought, General Miles has "made haste slowly," giving such of the indians who are in the hostile camp as desire to come in ample time to do sound arranging his forces so that when the final blow is struck it will be such a heavy one as to effectually break the power of the great Sloux nation and give peace to the border for many years to come, if not forever,

Arrangements for the roundup appear to be about complete, and while General Miles is not the man to prematurely develop his plans it is the general impression among both army men and civilvery little while and that before Wednesday morning the fight will be fought.

The Sloux realize that they are making their last great fight as a nation, and while they have no hope of success they are wrought up to such a pitch of desperation that they are prepared to die, providing they can die killing white men.

It is estimated that there are now in the hostile camp pretty nearly, if not quite, 1,800 fighting men and more than that many women and children. The women, entranched as the Indians will be, are nearly if not quite as desperate fighters as the

ENTRENCHING THEIR CAMP.

The camp of the hostiles is on White Clay Creek. about eight miles north of the agency, and the reports of the acouts who are coming in every hour makes it pretty certain that it is there the final fight will be fought. Breastworks are being thrown up in places where natural defences can be expert marksmen, are being dug where most ad-

That the troops now here will be able to dislodge and destroy the hostiles nobody doubts, but it is equally certain that the dislodgement cannot be accomplished without heavy loss of life on the part of the attacking force.

It was rumored yesterday afternoon that the hostiles would attack this agency during the night, burn the buildings and massacre the people here. Similar rumors have been before circulated but have never caused the general feeling of uneasiness that prevailed last night. Extra guards were stationed at all points where an attack would likely be made and the utmost vigilance was exercised until this morning.

General Miles appeared very uneasy, although he would admit nothing and did not retire until

Since the anticipated attack last Monday and Tuesday night a feeling of security has prevailed until last night, when the action of friendly Indians, half-breeds and squaw men in deserting it was the purpose of the hostiles to raid the agency and that they had been informed in order that they could get out of harm's way.

Such a thing as an attack on the agency is probable, and when one considers the desperate mood of the hostiles and their keen desire for revengfor the Wounded Knee affair an attack would cause

The hostiles know that their days are numbered, that they will soon be killed or captured, and in their present fanatic frenzy they will stop at nothing to secure the revenge they seek, That the wiping out of this agency is their princi-

That the wiping out of this agency is their principal desire cannot be doubted, and should they decide to do it the presence of the troops will not deter them in the least from making the attempt.

Another thing that would result to the advantage of the hostiles, should they attempt to raid the agency, would be the disadvantage in which the troops would be placed because of the scattered position of the white people and the low and exposed position of the agency.

It is the general opinion that the life of Agent Royer is in absolute danger from the hostiles and that at any time an attempt may be made to kill him. Sufficient vigilance cannot be exercised to prevent hostiles from getting into the agency, and the friendlies present at all times about the street of the agency has a tendency to cause people to be careless and pass by Indians on the darkest night without a thought of fear. Considering this is would be an easy matter for one of the hostiles toget into the agency, lay around at night in some corner and watch an opportunity to finite his victim.

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which the actual of least. Considering this is would be an easy matter for one of the hostiles to get into the agency, lay around at night in some corner and watch an opportunity to Enife his victim.

It is considered one of the bravest acts of an Indian during warfare to sneak into the enemy's camp, kill his man and escape to his people. Such acts as these receive the highest commendation of the old warriors, and there are many young bucks in the hostile camp who would dare anything.

The day of the Wounded Knee fight one indian who escaped from there stopped a few minutes at a house some miles east of here, and while in conversation with the owner, stated that all his relatives had been filled in the battle and all that he now wished to live for was to get into the agency and kill the agent.

AMERICAN HORSE ALSO MARKED.

There is also considerable feeling against American Horse in the hostile camp. American Horse is here and has romained loyal to the government. For this reason he has many deadly enemies among the hostiles, who will yet attempt to kill him. American Horse is well aware of the fact and is constantly on his guard. He is probably as brave an Indian as there is upon the reservation, and expresses no fear at the outcome of the bitter feeling toward him.

Another source of fear is a rumor that many hostiles, under the guise of friendlies, are in the agency, ready at a given signal to open fire, each hostile to pick a man and kill him. This is not generally believed, however.

There is still a feeling that there is in the hostile camp many warriors who would prefer to be at the agency and who are held by the more warlike chiefs and bucks in a sort of duress. Bird Necklace, an Indian sout, who had been to the camp to get his cleven year old son, says that this is se.

General milks perpice.

He tells a dramatic story of how a messenger with a letter from General Mills proposing a conference was received in a council of chiefs. A young chief secured possession of the letter and, tearing it up, throw t

who sent you that we want no more treaties. We are here to light."

While the great bulk of the hostiles are in the camp on White Clay Creek small bands of venturesome young bucks are sweeping the country for mise around. They burned many houses belonging to the settlers along the White River late last night, and finished killing the last remnant of the great herd of government cattle that they raided so heavily about a month ago and have been drawing on ever since.

One reason why General Miles has acted so cautiously is that the wishes, when the final test comes, to prevent the escape of small bands of reds, who will carry death and destruction to the settlers throughout this section.

Much surprise is felt here at the order relieving General Forsythe of the command of the Seventh cavairy. It is said to be due to the fact that women and children were killed in the fight on Wounded Erec Creek and the effect has not been good. Much

sympathy is felt for General Forsythe among army officers.

officers.

MOVING THE WOUNDED.

Such of the wounded soldiers as were able to be transported wire being taken to day.

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Insupported wire being taken to day.

Private John Kinzie, adjutant Second Infantry:

Privates hahn, Horau and Gruner, Company B. Second infantry; Corporal S. Boyle and Cowley, Company G. Second infantry.

Fort Robinson—Private Jackson, Troop I, and Private Irving, Troop I, Ninh cavairy.

Fort Riley—Lieutenant Garlington, Troop A; Lieutenant Mann, Troop K, Sevanth cavairy; Lieutenant Hawihorn, Second artiliery; Quartermaster Sergeant Campbell; Privates Durau, Mediahon and Needer, Troop K, Sevanth cavairy. Lieutenant Hawihorn, Second artiliery; Quartermaster Sergeant Campbell; Privates More, Troop B; Privates Green, Claussen and Shiver, Troop B; Privates Kern, Troop D; Tuttle, Troop B; Howard, Troop I; Sergeant Reyner, Corporal Clifton and Privates Smith and Vooder, Troop K.

The wounded left Rusiwille in special cars attached to the east bound passenger train at a quarter past ten o'clock last night, Assistant Surgeon Glennon will have charge of the sufferers while or roote, and will remain at Fort Elley when that point is reached. Privates Goodwin and Kuhn, of the hospital corps, also accompany the wounded to Rushville. Much anxiety is expressed as to the effect of the journey upon the poor boys. In some instances it is thought that serious results will occur, but every one approves of their being taken away from here, where all is one long continued round of excitement, and where an attack from the indians is almost momentarily expected.

The small handful of Indian employes here want to try and rescue their relatives f. m the enemy's camp before the battle, and are now interceding with the authorities for permission, at t

awaits them within the ranks of the hostiles.

The government is concestrating surgeons here so that any soldiers who may be wounded will receive prumpt attention, and there is now here the largest assemblage of medical officers since the rebellion. The army surgeons now here are Drs. Bach, Hartsuff, Bradley and Hoff, of Omaha; Drs. W. H. Gardner and Angelist, of San Francisco; Drs. E. F. Gardner, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. X.; Dr. Ives, Fort Still, Indian Territory; Dr. Evarte, Davids Island, N. Y.; Dr. Lauderdale, Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.; Dr. Colbourn, West Point, N. Y.; Dr. Gibson, New Haven, Conn.; Dr. Gioman, Fort Riley; Dr. Ewing, St. Louis. Nearly all of these physicians tell me they were summened by telegraph a day or two after the battle.

were summoned by telegraph a day or two after the battle.

There is a rumor current in official circles here that a general call for volunteers to protect the adjacent territory will be made.

INDIAN DEAD AT WOUNDED ENEE.

The party who were sent to the Wounded Knee battlefield to bury the dead Indians have returned. They found and buried 146 Indians, eighty-four of them being warriors and the remainings sixty two being women and children, Five graves were found, and are supposed to contain warriors, who were buried by their friends from the hostile camp. This would bring the total killed to 151. In addition to this there were found plain indications where skyty-seven other bodies have lain, and owing to other signs the burying party believe that the total number of bodies removed by the hostiles would reach seventy-five. Should this be true the bumber of Indians killed in the battle would reach one siderably over two hundred. Two squaws and one wounded warrior were discovered in a log house near the scene of the battle and were brought here for treatment. Among the dead on the field were two warriors dressed in squaw's clothes. One of Big Foot's squaws is in the hospital here and will die.

WHY FORSYTHE WAS SUSPENDED.

WHY FORSYTHE WAS SUSPENDED. THE SHOOTING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT WOUNDED ENEE TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1891,-The report of the relief of Colonel Forsyth of his command of the Seventh cavalry by General Miles is confirmed at the War Department to-day. Secretary Proctor said :- "General Miles did it. It is a very much mixed up matter and I may explain it later."

General Schofield was rather more communicative. He said :- "There is not much that I can say about it just now, but I am willing to explain as far as I can. It had been suggested, by a person whom I cannot mention, that it would be well to look into the matter of the fight on Wounded whose reaches mention, that it would be well to look into the matter of the fight on Wounded Knee Creek the other day, imasmuch as the reports state that several indian women and children were killed. Accordingly General Miles, at a suggestion from here, relieved Colonel Forsythe of his command pending an investigation of the circumstances of that fight, which investigation is probably now being conducted by seneral Miles. I have as yet received no official information from General Miles about the matter, and all I know about what he has done is what I have seen in the newspapers. I expect a report from him soon. The general management of the fight is also to be looked into but the particular point in question is the President, whose suggestions as to the army have all the weight of orders.

Considerable criticism against Colonel Forsythe's suspension is heard in the War Department. It seems to be directed against the poincy of relieving an officer during the progress of a campaign, instead of waiting until after the troubles are settled. As to charge that Colonel Forsythe allowed his men to kill women and children it is asserted that it would be impossible in the hurry and confusion of an unexpected fight and the subsequent stampede and pursuit to detect the sex of the

stampede and pursuit to detect the sex of the

Sloux.

One officer remarked:—"It's preposterous to say that it is necessary in an Indian shirmish to stop firing long enough to find out just what sort of an Indian you are shooting at. The women and the men look very much alike in their blanket costume, and the former are quite as herce fighters as the men. A Sloux squaw is as bad an enemy as a buck at times. The little boys, too, can shoot quite as well as their fathers."

Another officer said:—"At this rate the Sioux troubles will grow to be just as bad as the events of the first three years of the war, when every officer with an independent command had not only an enemy in front of him but a court martial behind him."

Still another officer said that it was a grave error to order the relief of Colonel Forsythe at this stage of the proceedings and thus held up a warning finger to every colonel in the little army around Pine Ridge, to tell them that the death of each Stoux must be explained. General Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has written a letter to Secretary Noble in which he quotes the despatch of January 4, to the effect that the Indians will treat with no one for peace but the President or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and says, if this should prove to be a reliable statement, he stands ready to start for Dakota at an hour's notice.

TROUBLE IN NORTH DAKOTA THREATENING BEHAVIOR OF THE TUTTLE MOUN-TAIN INDIANS CAUSES PRIGHT

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] FORT TOTTEN, N. D., Jan. 5, 1891 .- Rumors are current here that the 3,500 Indians on the Tuttle Mountain reservation are liable at any moment to inaugurate a massacre of settlers living along the North Dakota border. This band of redmen.

North Dakota border. This band of redmen, among whom there are a large number of half breeds, have been unruly for a long time, because of their haif starved condition, and have several times given trouble.

The troops at this fort are ready to do anything in their power to quell an uprising, but their power to do is very insited, owing to the fact that the garrison is made up of only Company G. Twenty-second infantry—less than one nundred men. Company B, Fitteenth intantry, is stationed at Fort Pembina and will be called here in case of an outbreak.

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The immediate cause of the present trouble, outside of the general interest among the Indians, is the failure of the United States Commission to remove the Indians of the Turtle Mountain Reservation to White Earth, Minn., to which point they asked to be sent. Commissioners were Sent here by President Harrison early in December, but they remained only one day, having a brief pow-wow with the chiefs. They distributed several hundred dollars' worth of presents, but refused to recommend the desired removal.

Settlers are much worried over the situation and have sent a protest to Washington against leaving this band of 3,000 savages to memace the people.

The reservation consists of only two townships, yet the government expects the 3,500 indians to be almost self-supporting.

CHEYENNES ARE EXCITED. A BIG GHOST DANCE PROJECTED BY TAIBES IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

GUIHAIR, O. T., Jan. 5, 1831.—The news of the killing of Sitting Bull and the subsequent engagement between the military and the Indians at Wounded Knee, together with exaggerated reports of what the Indians believe to be the massacre of the Sioux squaws and children, reached the Indian Territory Indians only a day or two ago,

The news was learned by the Chevennes and Arapahoes. A powow was held among the chiefs, but it is not known what, if any, course was decided upon It is known, however, that runners from the Cheyennes and Arapahoes have arrived at the reserva-Arapaness have arrived at the reserva-tion of the Sac and Eyx, the lowas, Ottoes and Kiowas, all of whom are located but a short distance from acce. They spread the news of the conflict in the north and invited delega-tions to a ghost dance, which they proposed to hold at Red Rock, sixty miles north of this place, The Cheyennes and Arapahoes have also received.

news that the government intends to disarm them. It has greatly disturbed them. A friendly lowa who was in the city to-day said the Cheyenne and Arapanoc runners had told the lowas that they would resist any attempt at disarmament and advised them (the lowas to do the same.

The ranks of the poets in the Southwest have been partially depleted by sending parts of regiments North, but enough soldiers still remain to country the attuation, it is believed. Reinforcements from other departments cound be easily brought here. The settlers do not seem at all disturbed over the situation, believing in the ability of the government to subdue the excitement here among the Indians, who are much more civilized and friendly than the Northern sioux.

RIOTING AT BARNEGAT PARK

BRINGS TO LIGHT WRECK

BRINGS TO

TO DISARM SCUTHERN INDIANS. Wichita, Kan., Jan. 5, 1891 .- The orders telegraphed from Military Headquarters to Captain Woodson, of the Fifth cavalry, to disarm the Indians in the Cheyenne and Arapahoo country, Indians in the Cheyenne and Arapahoo country, have created the greatest anxiety among the settlers in Oklahoma and on the borders of Texas. The Indians of the Southwest reservations are peaceable enough now and those who know the nature of the red man see in the proposed disarmament a menace to the continuance of the quiet which now exists. The ghost dancing is now of a mild character, but the taking away their arms will, it is feared, have the effect of arousing a spirit of resistance now dormant.

BAD RIVER INDIANS UNEASY. PHERER, S. D., Jan. 5, 1891.-Parties in from Bad River yesterday report that the Indians all along

the river are preparing to hold a ghost dance. They came from the Black fills and made the trip in two days and a half.

They state that the Indians at the forks of Bad and White rivers are also showing signs of fight. bettlers in the vicinity say this is the first time these Indians have offered to take part in the outbreak. Mayor Ervin, of Fort Pierre, has issued forty stands of arms and ammunition to citizens of that place.

SETTLERS' FAMILIES LEAVING. Sioux Crry, Iowa, Jan. 5, 1891 .- A party of several women and children who had just come in from the vicinity of Rushville, Chadron, Haysprings and other points near the seat of the Indian trouble were at the Union depot last night. One woman, were at the Union depot last night. One woman, who came from Ruehville and was en route to her old home in Decorab, Iowa, says that all those in the party were sent away from Ruehville because of the exposed condition of the settlements, and said that their departure was hurried by the fact that a band of fifty Indians had pitched their topecs within a few miles of the town.

Their huebands remain at the front to attend to their property interests and to defend them if necessary. The women also said that the settlers' families were all leaving the country and fleeing to places of safety.

IOWA MILITIA UNDER ORDERS. BURLINGTON, Iowa, Jan. 5, 1891,-Company H, of Second regiment Iowa National Guards, has been

WALLACE DIED FIGHTING.

LEAVENWOUTH, Kan., Jan. 5, 1891.-A letter from Pine Ridge agency details some hitherto unknown facts concerning the death of Cantain Wallace at Wounded Knee. After the fight, the letter states, Captain Wallace was found at the entrance of an Indian lodge, with five dead warriors lying near him, each indian corpse showing a bullet wound. Five of the chambers in the Captain's revolver were found empty, and from the position in which the bodies lay it is presumed that Wallace killed the five Indians before he was overcome.

STARVATION CAUSED THE TROUBLE. OFFICIAL CORROBORATION OF THE CHARGES-BATIONS GRADUALLY REDUCED. [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Genald Bureau, Corner Fifteenth and G Streets, N. W., Washington, Jan. 5, 1891,

Official acknowledgment of the starvation methods practised upon the Sioux Indians, as exposed by the HERALD, was made to-day. Among the executive documents transmitted to the House was a request from the Commissioner of Indian

was a request from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for an appropriation of \$150,000, in addition to the sums aiready asked, to purchase needed supplies for the starving Sioux Indians in both North and South Dakota.

Commissioner Morgan enclosed a letter of recent date from Captain Randall, commanding at Fort Randall, in which that officer says:—

"if something is not done speedily these wards of the nation will perish by famine this winter. The rations which are now issued for seven days are barely sufficient for two days."

CUTTING DOWN THEIR SUPPLIES.

Captain Conrad describes a recent visit paid to the Yankton Agency to witness the distribution of rations. He says the rations issued for an Indian's support for seven days in the bitter climate of the Northwest consists of three pounds of heef and one and three-fourths pounds of flour. No coffee or sugar have been issued for nearly a year. The rations have been gradually reduced. Captain Cunrad says:—

"The Indians at the White Swan Agency have been saved from suffering to my certain knowledge by the retuse from the soldiers' tables. As there is but one company of men at the station now even this resource is cut off."

Commissioner Morgan also encloses a letter from the indian agent at Fort Berthold, who says:—'It will be absolutely necessary to purchase 50,000 pennas of beef in order to keep our Indians above want."

Commissioner Morgan says he is in receivt of appeads for help from the tribes of Yankton, Aricka-

peals for help from the tribes of Yankton, Aricka

peans for help from the tribes of Yangkon, Aricza-rees, Gros Ventres, Northren Arapahoes, Sissetons and Devil's Lake. He recommends the establish-ment of a Congressional relief fund. I am told that Secretary Noble will strengously resist the proposed removal of the Indian agents at the agencies and the substitution of army offi-

resist the proposed removal of the indian agenta at the agencies and the substitution of army officers in command.

WHAT AIR, NOBLE SAYS.

Secretary Noble said he did not care to discuss the matter further than to say that the subject had not been mentioned to him by any one with authority to act in the matter. The story of starvation among the Sioux was a pure fabrication. For ten long years the government, in fulfilment of its treaty obligations, had been feeding the Sioux in idleness. He thought it was about time to test their ability to support themselves, and so the appropriation was reduced by \$100,000—not a viry large amount when compared with the vast sum which the usual appropriation called for.

It was time, the Secretary thought, that these people should be compelled to do something, and he had lost pa ience with these who upheld the Indians in their idleness. He sincerely regretted that the recent action of the military had resulted in bloodsned, and he congratulated himself that his department was in no sense responsible for it.

WOULD BE AN ADMIRABLE SENATOR.

I asked John W. Stebbins, of Rochester, to-day what he thought of Mr. Dana's candidacy for the Senate. Mr. Stebbins, who is a prominent republican lawyer and one of the most prominent Odd reliows in the State, said:—"I think Mr. Dana would make an admirable Senator. I had supposed, however, that the matter was all settled for Smith Weed. I believe Governor Hill will name the man, and whoover he indorses will probably be selected. rill's morsement, I think, would certainly result in Mr. Dana's election."

KEYPORT INFESTED BY RUFFIANS.

THE TOWN COMMISSIONEES INACTIVE AND BUSI-NESS MEN WILL APPEAL TO THE GRAND JURY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD.] KEYPORT, N. J., Jan. 5, 1801 .- The residents of Keyport are disgusted at the lethergy displayed by

their Town Commissioners in dealing with the gangs of ruffians who have made it unsafe for persons to venture abroad after nightfall. A delegation of business men will urge that a spe-

cial meeting of the Commissioners be called to consider the subject to-morrow. Others will go before the Monmouth county Grand Jury, which is to convene at Freehold to-morrow. They will ask that body to take some steps toward re-establish-

that body to take some steps toward re-establishing law and order.

The most recent ourrage fellowing the sandbagging of Dentor Tomphins on Friday night occurred the night following.

A gang of men invaded, the house of George Storms just out of town and assanlted him in such a feartul manner that he is in a dangerous condition. He may die from his wounds.

After assaulting Sterm the ruffians noured hot water upon their victim's wounds, increasing the pass as much as possible.

Although the names of two of Storm's assallants are known no arrest was made until to-day, when constable Walling placed two men in jail charged with the last crime.

REOPENING A TRESPASS CASE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. I NEW BRUNSWICE, N. J., Jan. 5, 1891,-Two years ago there was a small riot in which one man was killed on Edwin Furman's land at Sayreville,

killed on Edwin Furman's land at Sayreville, caused by the attempt of the Raritan River Railroad Company to cross Furman's land. After a trial a compromise was made, Furman giving the right of way.

Since then the tracks were taken up and to day were about to be relaid when Furman, who alleges the contract was annulled, forbade it and had the men arrested. He also got out an injunction restraining the company from entering his lands.

A trespass action will be brought by Furman.

BRINGS TO LIGHT WRECKING.

Efforts to Pay Off the Italians Disclose a Bank Account of Forty-three Cents Where \$40,000 Should Be.

FARROW MAKES SERIOUS CHARGES

He Declares That Ex-President Orson Adams, of the Barnegat Park Company, Used the Missing Money for His Own Ends.

LABORERS ARE PAID AND LEAVE

The rioters who terrorized Barnegat Park, N. J., Saturday night and Sunday didn't do so very much

damage after alt. The simple Italians cavorted around a great deal, talked big about "killa" and "burna," but finally abandoned their masquerade of ferocity and went about their business.

All they wanted was the money they had dearly earned by their unremitting toil. They got it and were content.

But how about the Barnegat Park wreckers? Lieutenant E. S. Farrow, treasurer of the Barne gat Park Improvement Company, says that his enterprise has been swindled by its ex-president out of \$10,000. This same ex-president was instrumental, says Lieutenant Farrow, in making the contract for grading the streets of Barnegat Park with the New York Improvement Company.

Lieutenant Farrow says that the New York Improvement Company is James A. Simmocs and vice

Farrow is positive that Simmons and Adams have been partners in a scheme to wreck the Barnegat Park Improvement Company and backs up this assertion with a good many queer facts. SOME STRANGE COINCIDENCES.

Here are a few of them: -Orson Adams, ex-President of the Commercial National Bank, was elected president of the Barnegat Park Improvement Company four months ago. As soon as he took office his first act was to enter into a contract for grading streets, &c., with the New York Improvement Company, of which James A. Simmons, of bank wrecking fame, is general manager.

Now the New York Improvement Company was formed six months ago "to take contracts for the improving of new suburban localities." Orson Adams was made president of the Barnegat Park that his influential financial backing would help

The first thing he did was to introduce Simmons to the enterprise. Simmons went down to Barnegat Park and speedily made a name for himself. He has a splendid reputation name for himself. He has a splendid reputation among the retired army officers and others who reside there. He owes money right and left. Mr. Levy would like to collect \$500 for some horsedesh he sold Simmons, and W. C. White, manager of the hotel, has a little bill against Simmons which he says he cannot collect. Hosts of other creditors could be mentioned, but this would be hardly to the purpose at this time. Suffice it to say that Simmons is as unpopular in Barnegat Park as his friend Orson Adams became in the directorate of the company shortly after he assumed its presidency.

ADAMS FORCED TO RESIGN.

tually holds a controlling interest in the enterprise. Robert E. Rossevelt, Jr., is the president of the Trust company, and Lieutenant Farrow says that as soon as it was isarined that Adams had been aligh the money of the company for his own benefit his resignation was peremptorily asked for.

How ADAMS was DESCOUERED.

Lieutenant Farrow gave me yesterday a very yivid description of how he had detsected the little game of President Adams. Although treasurer of the Barnegat company Lieutenant Farrow spends most of his time at the park. Indicate the improvements there. He is keenly alive to all opportunities to beautify the park. He made up his mind not long ago that it would be a good lifes to build another hotel at the park, and as he knew the company had \$40,000 to its credit in the Holland Trust company had \$40,000 to its credit in the Holland Trust company had \$40,000 to its credit in the Holland Trust company had \$40,000 to its credit here. He was informed that there was a balance of just forty-live cents. Naturally Lieutenant Farrow was horrified—from \$40,000 to forty. It is centiled in the centile had been drawn out by President Adams from time to time. The Lieutenant Farrow whas horrified—from \$40,000 to forty. It is centiled to the centile had been drawn out by President Adams from time to time. The Lieutenant Farrow was horrified—from \$40,000 to forty. It is centiled to pay out money on President Adams from time to time. The Lieutenant Farrow was qualified to pay out money on President Adams from time to time. The Lieutenant Farrow was qualified to pay out money on President Adams from time to time. The Lieutenant farrow was qualified to pay out money on President Adams (heeks they should have been countersigned by himself as treasurer.

Lioutenant Farrow was done. President Adams for himself as treasurer for himself as made in the trust company in New York, and getting a quorum passed a resolution permitting him as president of the company to disburse the moneya in the trust company of his own persona

necessary to consider Lieutenant Farrow's remarks in detail.

"Barnegat Park," said Lieutenant Farrow, "was started about three years ago as a private enterprise with John B. Larner, a Washington lawyer, at its head. I myself went down to the park in the capacity of civil and consuiting engineer, and made a survey of the land. I may say, in passing, that I put \$100,000 of my own money into the enterprise.

"The idea was to establish a colony for active and retired army officers, which should be made so attractive as to induce civilians as well to invest in the advantages it held out. At the outset about two bundred officers connected themselves with the enterprise, which has since moved rapidly forward. Among other prominent names which have become connected with it are those of Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore, and Mr. W. H. Baldwin, president of the Baltimore board of Trade.

"The Barnegat Park Company was incorporated August 15, 1859, with Ma. M. A. Conkling, a nephew of Roscoe Conkling, as president, Through Mr. Conkling's interest in the enterprise about \$100,000 more were invested in the company.

"ADAMS GOES IN."

more were invested in the company.

ADAMS GOES IN.

"About four months ago Mr. Orgon Adams, until the recent bank scandals, president of the Commercial National Bank of New York city, accepted the presidency of the Barnegat Park Company, Mr. Conking becoming vice president, it was thought that Adams' supposed influence in financial circles would inject new life into the scheme of improving the park was to make a contract for grading of atrects, &c., with the New York improvement Company, of No. 25 Whitehall street. This company has a number of large contracts on hand with various railroads, one with the New York Central road, near Spuyton Duyvil, and another in New Orleans.

"The New York improvement Company sent a life and of stockholders new to pay is a confession of all all a labeled as taken Lieutenant Farrow in bang they would have been nearer right. Not vicious, of corro, is not defended.

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"The connecting link between us and the office

stored.

"In the meantime also the New York Improvement Company had ceased to supply them with fresh provisions, and what they had on hand becoming worthless, we stepped into the breach and supplied their immediate and most peessing wants

tresh provisions, and what they had on hand becoming worthless, we stepped into the breach and supplied their immediate and most peessing wants from our own commissary.

"We then determined that it was about time for us to take some steps to force the New York Improvement Company to fulfil its obligations. Accordingly Mr. Eugene Eliery, the manager of the Barnogat Park Company, went to the New York office of the Improvement Company and laid the whole matter before them. To his representations the Improvement Company replied that they didn't intend to pay any money until the final settlement between themselves and the Barnegat Park Company. In vain it was shown to them that the books of the Barnegat Park Company oxhibited the fact that they had already been overpaid to the extent of 87,000. The Improvement Company oxhibited the fact that they had already been overpaid to the extent of 87,000. The Improvement Company absolutely refused to pay.

MUTTERINGS OF RIOT.

"When Ellery returned to the park without the money the Italians were furious. They came to the hotel in a body and threatened violence. This was five days ago. They were pacified by Ellery, however, who promised to return to New York next day (Wednesday) and make another effort to get the money. He was again unsuccessful, and telegraphed as much from New York, promising, however, to get the money on the day after New Year's Friday). The laborers were very angry at this, but after a pownew of considerable duration consented to wait until Saturday. They couldn't be made to understand why it was impossible that they should get their money New Year's pay.

"On Friday they came to me on the street and told me they were getting desperate. I then uromised that I would go to New York on Saturday and join my efforts to those of Ellery.

"As a result of my visit to New York a check for \$1,000 was obtained from Kanfman Simon, one of the directors of the Improvement Company. The check was certified check for \$1,000 and that the balance would be forthcoming on Mon

at the Southern Bank.

"Marone became furious, and shouted that there shouldn't be any settlement. We get away from the mob as best we could, and that night we didn't get any dinner, so worried were we by the hostile attitude of the Italians. They were thoroughly armed. Some carried two revolvers and others as many as three.

"The Shoriff of Toms River failed in his first attempt to get a posse. Many of the men when they learned what the Shoriff wanted of them went and hid themselves. Frank Wilsey, of Toms River, refused to get out his team when ordered to do so by the Sheriff so that he might have means of transporting his posse to the Park.

"I'll be d—d if Igo," said wilsey, and he didn't go.



THE PINES-HOTEL AT BARNEGAT PARK.

which they handled the rioters. So great was their success that at half-past one o'clock Sunday morning they got them to go away on the promise that they might expect something to be done for them at ten o'clock.

"About half-past seven o'clock Sunday morning a messenger brought word from the Italians that they would withdraw if I would give them my personal assurance, through Marone, to give them their tickets to New York, \$100 in cash and a certified draft for \$2,400. I responded that I would do this, and also gave Marone the certified check for \$1,000. This was done at twelve o'clock. At half-past three o'clock thirty-five of the mon left for New York, Marone and the thirty others remaining behind.

left for New York, Marone and the thirty others remaining behind."

THE HAHLANS LEAVE THE PARK.

Practically all the Italians engaged in the hostile demonstrations of Saturday night left Barnegat Park yesterday.

Later in the afternoon Lieutenant Farrow learned that the draft for \$3,400 had been refused by Kaufman Simon, upon whom it was drawn. Marone then took it to the Heliand Trust Company, which honored the draft.

Morano must now settle with his late confrères in rioting as he sees fit. He was a sub-contractor under the improvement company, and claims \$2,500 as his share of the money.

The Barnegat Park Company will within the next few days commence proceedings against the New York improvement company to recover the alleged haliance of account said to be due them on the contract above set forth. As already stated, interesting complications are likely to arise out of expresident Adams' dealings with the Barnegat Park money on deposit with the Holland Trust Company.

pany.

J. A. Simmons was not in yesterday when f called at the office of the New York Improvement Company, but Secretary N. S. Bailey was. He said the company had charge of the improvements at Barnegat Park, under a contract with the park company. They were to receive \$3,500 a mile for laying out streets and boulevards. They subjet their centract to Joseph Marone, who hired the Italians to do the work. Mr. Bailey said he didn't know anything about the details of the recent troubles.

Mr. Belley admitted the

hands to do the work. Ar. Balley sad, as didn't know anything about the details of the recent troubles.

Mr. Balley admitted that the men had not been paid since October and that about \$3,500 was owing to them by the improvement company. Mr. Balley hinted that the park company was behind in its payments to the improvement company and that was the reason why the latter had been slow to pay off the men. But he did not make this charge in so many words.

CONKLING DON'T KNOW SIMMONS.

At the office of the Barnegat Park Company, No. 40 Wall street, Vice President M. W. Conkling sald that his company wore not in the least responsible for the troubles with the workmen. If they were not paid promptly it was not the fault of the Barnegat Park Company, But the men had been paid off, he understood, by the contractors on sunday and yesteedsy. Some thirty-five of the men had been paid on Sunday and taken away and the rest were settled with yesterday.

Mr. Conkling did not know that Mr. Simmons was interested in the improvement company.

CLARK BELL S PLOTEST.

Mr. Clark Bell yesterday sent the following letter to Governor Leon Abbett, of New Jersey, in behalf of prominent Italian residents who protest against the treatment received by the laborers at Barnegat Park:—

GOVERNOR LEON ABBET, Treaton, N. J.;—
In behalf of Italian residents here I address you to

That Ligarianant Farrow is undoubtedly to blame for the position of affairs at Barnugat Pack.

Who had the right to employ laboring man on work for which, from his own showing, he not only made no provisions for payment but evidently did not intend to pay when the men were employed?

when the mon were employed?

The laborars are right in unlisting upon their pay, though not in violence to collect it.

If they are paid the disturbance would instantly case. It is an apparent effort by Lientenant Sarrow or his company to use the State troops and authority to assist him, me vading the payment to the Italian laborars of their just dues.

Every consideration of public honor demands that your power should be thrown to protect those laboring men and their families against Lieuceaux Farrow and his company.

There is a family behind such laboring man. It is not whiskey at fault. It is want of chiantl. They do not drink whiskey.

thiskey at fault. It is want of chialitt. For average whistey, what right bad Lieutenant Farrow or any construction omnany to employ these men when he knew they were not to be paid. Whe are the managers of the construction of on company? His call of stockholders now to pay is a confession of

Park. There is yet about \$20,000, worth of this work to be done.

"According to the report of the engineer in charge of the improvements as Bainegal Park, the New York improvement Company has done work according to the terms of its contract, amounting to \$15,425, whereas up to December 20, 1850, the New York improvement Company had received from the Barnegat Park Company cash and acceptances amounting to \$25,165.

"On December 20, 1850, the New York improvement Company suddening ave orders to its subordinates in charge of the work at Barnegal Park to knock off, and accordingly the real managers of the work left the park and have not been seen there since. all a distance of 450 feet to the bottom of the

## OBITUARY.

EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Edward C. Donnelly died suddenly at his home on the Grand Boulevard Sunday afternoon. Donnelly was born in this city in 1828. He received his education at Georgetown College. He studied law, but finally joined the dry goods firm of Fisher, Donnelly & Co. When his brother died the firm went out of existence, Mr. died the firm went out of existence, Mr. Donnelly having in the meanwhile made a fortune, which he enjoyed in the old family residence on the grounds surrounded by 183d and 186th streets and Jenth avenue and the Boulevard. He served as Tax Commissioner under Mayors Grace and Hewitt. He was a prominent member of the State Board of Charities and of the Board of Education. He was a trustee of Manhattan College, vice president of the Lungrants' Bank and a director of the Irish Emigrant society. Mr. Donnelly was a brother-in-law of Eugene Kelly, the banker, who married Miss Donnelly. He leaves a widow and four children. Apoplexy caused his death. He was sixty-three years old.

HA M. HABRIS .... Mr. Ira M. Harrison, a prominent resident of Newark, died there yesterday morning of heart trouble. He was born in Orange, N. J., on November 3, 1816. In 1845 he became president of a malleable iron company and afterward was largely interested in several of the most important business and financial institutions of Newark. Subsequently Mr. Harrison became a director in the Newark Gaslight Company, the Newark City National Bank and the

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. He was one of the founders of the South Park Presbyterian Church, a member of he Essex County Bible Society and an active member of the Committee of Presbyterian Church Extension in the Presbytery of Newark. For the greater part of his life he was an active politician, first as a whig and afterward as a republican. He was a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly in 1868 and again in 1864. In 1870 he was appointed United States Supervisor of Informal Revenue for New Jersey. He was twice married, his first wife being Mary G. Johnson, who died in 1874. He subsequently married Hannah B. Johnson, sister of his first wife, who survives him. He also leaves an adult son and daughter. His estate is said to be valued at a quarter of a million of dollars. one of the founders of the South Park Presbyterian

MRS. ELIZABETH BAGLEY. Mrs. Elizabeth Bloodgood Bagley died Saturday

at No. 167 Remsen street, Brooklyn. #She was born at Duanesburg, N. Y., eighty-three years ago. Her father was the first Presbyterian paster at Newtown, L. I., and the Rev. Joseph Sandford, pas-tor of the First Presbyterian Church of Brocklyn, who was her brother-in-law, performed the cere-mony at her wedding at Albany in 1829. She came to Brocklyn about fifty years ago, and forty years ago made her home in the house in which she died. She was a prominent member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH, JR. Mr. Joseph Southworth, Jr., a liquidating clerk

in the Custom House and one of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, representing the Collector's office on the Board, died of a complication of diseases, after a year's illness, at his residence, Bedford avenue and Division street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Mr. Southworth was born in this terday morning. Mr. Southworth was born in this city February 2, 1840, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in the class of 1859. He enlisted in the Seventy-first New York Volunteers at its organization and served for a short time in the early days of the War of the Rebellion. Afterward he was principal of the Stanton street school for a short time, and in 1862 was appointed to a miner place in the Custom House. He was gradually promoted until he was made a liquidating clerk in the cashier's department at \$2,000 a year. Two years ago he was selected also to serve on the Examining Board.

REV. DR. JOHN PEDDIE. The Rev. Dr. John Peddie, pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church, Philadelphia, died yesterday morning from the effects of a stroke of paralysis sustained Saturday. Dr. Peddie was born in the province of Ontario in 1841, was graduated in theology at Hamilton College, New York, and took as his first charge the Baptist Church in Water-town, N. Y. He was next paster of the Calvary Baptist Church in Albany. From 1871 he was paster of the Fourth Baptist Church, Philadelphia, whence he went to the Second Baptist Church, Chicago, re-maining two years. His next charge was the First Baptist Church, in this city, which he resigned eight years ago to return to Philadelphia.

WILLIAM L. MULLER. Ex-Judge William L. Muller, Commissioner of the Court of Claims and formerly partner in the law business of Governor D. B. Hill, died at the Hotel Normandie yesterday afternoon. He had been ill nearly three weeks. Judge Amiler, son of Adrian H. Muller, was born in this city in 1841, but went to Elmira early in 1862, and was admitted to the Bar in that city in 1802. He was elected Recorder of Elmira in 1869 and re-elected in 1973. A consistent democrat, he was always prominent in the councils of his party, and his close relations to Governor Hill led to his appointment as Commissioner of the Court of Claims. The funeral will take place at the Hotel Normadie at ten colock te-moirow morning and the interment will be in Greenwood Cametery.

JUDGE D. C. TROWHETT.

Circuit Judge D. C. Trowhett, aged sixty-seven, lied at Chattanoogs, Tenn., Sunday evening of softening of the brain after an illness of several months. He was a distinguished jurist of many years' service, having been appointed Chancellor by Andrew Johnson, and serving in that capacity twenty-five years, afterward being checked to the position he held for twelve years, to the acceptance of the Bar and litigants. His funeral will be held on Tuesday at his late residence, in the suburb of Hill City, by Masons and G. A. R.

Mr. Addison Connor, assistant engineer in the Dock Department, died of pneumonia Sunday morning at his residence, No. 130 East Sixteen:h street. Mr. Connor was born in this city in 1847. He was graduated from the civil engineering department of Tuft's College and the Massachusetts Institute

ELIZABETH PERKINS FOOG. Elizabeth Perkins Fogg, of No. 350 Fifth avenue, who is reported to have been worth two million dollars, died Saturday last at her home. She was the widow of the late William H. Fogg, who was one of the largest china merchants in this city. At his death he lost her \$1,000,000, city. At his death he left her \$1,000,000, the house shedied in another costly dwelling on fifth avenue, near Sixty-seventh street, and a beautiful country residence at Tarrytown.

There is but one blood relative of Mrs. Fogg living—a cousin. The only other relatives are a couple of nephews and nices of Mr. Fogg. It is thought that Mrs. Fogg left large bequest to chartable institutions in which she was interested. The funeral will take place at four o'clock to day.

JAMES L. VOORHEES.

Mr. James L. Voorhees, a well known lawyer of Amsterdam, N. Y., died yesterday, aged seventyfive years. He had been ill about ten days. He was a democrat in 1 olitics and a brother of George M. Voorhees, who once represented Montgomery county in the Assembly. Mr. Voorhees was a graduate of Unior College. He was unmarried.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. James E. V. Zohrab, who was forty-three years in the British consular service, died at Hallfax, N. S., Yesters<sup>18</sup> N. S., Yestercore.

Elizabeth M. Proctor, widow of Captain Thorndyke Proctor, died at Salem, Mass., Sunday in her 100th year. She was the oldest person in the town. Mr. William Beach, one of the oldest and wealth-iest citizens of Elmira, N. Y., died yesterday morn-ing of Bright's disease. He was eighty-one years old.

Harriet Edgerton Johnson, wife of Robert T. Johnson, a leading member of the Delaware county Bar used at her home at Frankin, N. Y., on Tuesdar, at the age of fitty-two years.

Mr. Caivin Goddard Miner, twenty-five years a seading grocery merchant at Montrose, Pa., Iropped dead in his store on Tuesday of heart disease. He was sixty-six years old.